

KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

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LEXINGTON, K. MONDAY, MAY 5, 1817.

[Vol. 31.]

THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

IS PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY MORNING, BY

F. BRADFORD, JR.

At Two Dollars per annum, paid in advance, or
Three Dollars at the end of the Year.

Commission Warehouse

JEREMIAH NEAVE & SON,

Of Cincinnati, Ohio,

Have erected large and commodious

Brick Warehouses & Cellars

For the reception of all kinds of Merchandise,
Manufactures and Produce, for Storage, and Sale
on Commission, for forwarding by the river or to
country merchants. Bills and debts collected and
punctually remitted. Purchases made and gen-
erally all BROKERAGE and COMMISSION BU-
SINESS, transacted.

St. Cincinnati, February 19—

AN ORDINANCE,

Regulating the sale of Hay in the
town of Lexington.

Sec. 1. Be it ordained by the Trustees of the
town of Lexington, That from and after the 1st
day of June next, all Hay brought to the town
of Lexington, shall, before it is offered for
sale, be taken to the Hay scales in water street,
near the new market, in order to be first weigh-

Sec. 2. And be it further ordained, That the
Trustees shall from time to time appoint a fit
person to be denominated *Inspector of Hay*,
whose duty it shall be to examine and weigh
all Hay brought to the scales for that purpose;
who, before he enters on the duties of his of-
fice, shall enter into bond with satisfactory
security, to the Chairman of the board of Trust-
ees, in the sum of two hundred dollars, for the
faithful discharge of the duties of his of-
fice, and shall moreover take the following
oath or affirmation:

"I, A. B. do swear, (or affirm, as the case may
be,) that I will faithfully perform the duties of In-
spector of Hay, for the town of Lexington, to the
best of my ability."

He shall make regular entries, in a book to
be by him kept for that purpose, of the name
of every person whose Hay he shall weigh, to-
gether with the weight thereof and the date of
weighing, which book of entries shall be open,
to the inspection of the Trustees for the time
being, as well as to all who are any ways in-
terested in those entries.

Sec. 3. And be it further ordained, That all
Hay brought to the scales, shall be immedi-
ately weighed by the Inspector of Hay, who
for every wagon or other carriage load of
Hay so weighed, shall receive from the owner
or his agent, to be repaid by the purchaser,
25 cents, and 25 cents for weighing the empty
wagon, or other carriage, and branding the
same, to be paid by the owner, and he shall
give the owner or his agent a certificate of the
weight and date of weighing, making a suit-
able allowance for the Hay pole, &c. *Provided*,
that where a wagon or carriage has been
once weighed and branded, it shall not be sub-
ject thereto a second time, unless there be
evident appearances that there has been a
change made in the weight.

Sec. 4. And be it further ordained, That if
after the 1st day of June next, any person shall
offer to sell Hay in the town of Lexington, be-
fore he hath received a certificate as aforesaid
or having received such certificate, shall sell
or otherwise dispose of a part or a parcel of
the load, or attempt to impose a false certi-
ficate on the purchaser, or in anywise alter the
one he may have received from the Inspector,
or shall conceal any substance in the load, with
a view to defraud, or when he delivers his
load, shall not, at the same time, deliver the
certificate of its weight to the purchaser, shall
forfeit and pay for each and every such offence,
the sum of ten dollars.

Sec. 5. And be it further ordained, That if
the Inspector of Hay shall purchase any Hay,
other than for his own use, he shall for every
such offence, forfeit and pay the sum of \$10.

Sec. 6. And be it further ordained, That all
fines arising under this ordinance, shall be
paid by the Inspector of Hay, and be for
the benefit of the Trustees of the town.

March 6, 1817.

DIRECT TAX OF 1815.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT the Direct of the United States for
the year 1815, on the following described prop-
erty, situate in this State, having remained
unpaid one year from the time of the noti-
fication of the collector in whose district
the said property lies, that the tax had
become due and payable; the same, or so
much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy
the said tax due thereon, with an addition of
20 per cent. will be sold at public sale at the
collector's office, in the town of Lexington,
in the county of Fayette, on 26th day of June,
1817.

IN THE EIGHTH DISTRICT,

Composed of the counties of Jefferson, Bulle-
t, Shelby and Henry.

Names of tax- | Description of | Amt. of tax
able persons. | property, | payable.

Names of tax- able persons.	Description of property.	Amt. of tax payable.
Lewis Ashby's heirs	300 acres on Bear- grass with cabin	13 45
Edward Ashby's heirs	100 do.	3 90
Thomas Aleck	636 23 and 27 do on Floyd's fork, 68 13 acres on ditto,	40 56
Richard Adams	1000 acres on Gist's cr.	7 80
Thos. Bayne	400 acres on Rolling fork	3 90
George W. Baylor	1 lot in Louisville	3 90
James Rogers	one lot in Shelbyville	3 90
Abm. Buford	1000 acres on the waters of the Ohio	15 60
Rice Bullock	5 half acre lots in Louis- ville, No. 165, 233, 264 265 and 266	7 80
Saml. Beall	700 acres on Howard's creek	5 45
Phil. C. S. Barbour	4000 & 5000 acres on the Ohio, Patton's cr. and 18 mile cr.	17 55
Daniel Russell	68 acs. on Drennon's Lick creek	2 75
Mary Bird exr of W. Bird	800 acres on the Ohio	31 20
Olway Bird	1000 acres on do.	19 50
James Bell	187 acres on Clear creek	5 85
Isiah Boone	600 acs. on Five mile cr.	4 68

Jno Breckinridge 5000 acs. on Ohio and
Bearbone

Thomas D. Carneal 100 on Brashear's cr.

5 lots in Louisville, 23 acres adjoining
Louisville, 35 acres do.

N. B. Cooke 3 half acre lots in New-Cas-
tle, No. 79, 80 and 81

Ralph C. Calhoun 307 acs. on Drennon's cr.

G. T. Cotton exr. of O'Bannon 125 ditto
on Floyd's fork

Beny. Cloak 24 acres, 64 do. in Jefferson
and Henry

John Cosine 80 acres in Shelby

Abm. Chapman 518 acs. on Bullskin

James Crutcher 150 acs. on Rolling fork

Edward Crow 325 acs. on Benson

William C. Cobb 8 6 acres on Salt river &c.

Daniel Cail 200 acres on Floyd's fork

Richd. Dallam 298 do. do. 232

Robert Dougherty 1 lot, No. 16 in Shep-
pardsville

Robert Davis 100 acres on Salt river

Thomas Davis 200 acres on ditto

Samuel Day 365 acres on Brashear's cr.

Wm. Dandridge's heirs 790 acs. on Big cr.

Cors. Damarree 44 acs. on Drennon's Lick
creek

Peter Dimot 206 do. on six mile creek

Lucas Elmond 6000 ac. on Plumb cr.

James Elbank 600 acs. on Salt River

Martin Everheart 500 acs. on six mile cr.

John Elliott one lot in Westport

Cornelius Fenwick 200 acs on Salt river

Stephen Fox 3 lots in New Castle, No. 59,
60, and 61

Daniel Fields 1000 acres on Little Ken-
tucky,

James Fly and Forbis 480 acres on
Salt river

Eliphalet Frazier 1000 and 790 on do.

Howard's cr

Abraham Fruman 600 acs. on Salt river

John Fishback 150 acres

W. Fleming's representatives, 400 acs.
500 acres, 400 acres in Jefferson and
Henry

James Gardiner 50 acres on N. fork
of Benson

John Green 250 acres on Flat creek

Wm. Gunneil 250 acres on Plumb cr.

James Hawkins 200 acres on Fern do.

James Hampton 100 acres on Salt river

Jno. H. Hanna part of a lot in Louis-
ville

James Hutchison 325 acres on Harrod's
creek

George Hamblin 100 acres on Bearbone

John Howard 7945 1-2 on the Ohio

Same 400 acres on Harrod's creek

Samuel Hinch 300 acres on McGawley's
creek

Joshua Howard 4500 acres on Benson

John Holker 1000 do.

Patrick Henry 1500 acres on Mill creek

Radcliff Hollingsworth 650 acres on the
Kentucky

Thomas Hawkins 500 acres on Fern cr.

Alexander Henderson 4000 acres on
Drennon's Lick creek

Francis P. Hord 150 acres in J. Henson city

Joseph Hughes 150 acres on Floyd's fork
of Salt river

Michael Hagen 500 acres on Paten's cr.

Isaac and John Hadden 20 acres on Roll-
ing fork

Gen. Harrison 750 acres on Floyd's fork

Nelly Jones one dwelling in New Castle

Isiah Jones 499 acres Bullitt county

James Lammie 285 acres six mile creek

James Lems 25 acres, 880 do. 9 5 do. the
Ohio, Floyd's fork, &c.

R. Libby, W. Carney, and Charles Stale
2000 acres on Drennon's Lick creek

James Lame 1100, 700 and 400 acres
Shelby county

Hancock Lee 50 acres and 333 do. on
Harrod's creek

Jabez Larue 50 and 400 do.

F. Lightfoot Lee 1000 on Cedar creek

Wm. Martin 100 acres on Long run

Samuel Maddux 30 do. on Elk creek

Samuel Meredith 1000 on N. side of
Long run

David Meade 2000 do. on Little Ken-
tucky, 2000 do. on upper side salt
river

William Morris 3800 do. on Benson

Catharine Moore 1 3 of lot No. 10 in Lou-
isville, with brick dwelling

Charles Mortimer 4125 acres on Little
Kentucky

Miller 500 ditto on Harrod's creek

Seneca M'Crackin 800 do Drennon's creek

John A. Mitchell & co. 290 do. 250 do. on
Bullskin &c.

John Martin 1000 do. on Plumb creek

Benjamin Mills 1 lot No. 80 in Louisville

Jas. Nourse 1000 acres on Drennon's creek

Jno. C. Owings 500, 300 & 4000 do. on
Floyd's fork &c.

John P. Oldham 500 do. on Floyd's fork

M. Ohealy and others 4250, 250 do. on the
Ohio

Waller Preston 1000 do. on Farin creek

Ralph Philips 1500 do. on Salt river

Andrew Potts 100 do. on Salt river

Thos. L. Preston 1000 do. and 300 on the
Ohio and Kentucky

Thos. L. Preston's heirs 1200 acres on
Beargrass

Ralph Philips 1300 do. on Salt river

 Philip Pendleton's heirs 400 do. Patton's creek |

ing to the rates, and commencing at the times herein after mentioned, that is to say:

Johnson Cook, at the rate of four dollars per month, to commence on the 27th of November, one thousand eight hundred and sixteen.

Joseph Wilkinson at the rate of eight dollars per month, to commence on the twenty third of December, one thousand eight hundred and sixteen.

William Maxwell, at the rate of four dollars per month, to commence on the eighth of October, one thousand eight hundred and sixteen.

Elisha Lester, at the rate of eight dollars per month, to commence on the fifth of November, one thousand eight hundred and sixteen.

Daniel Colburn, at the rate of four dollars per month, to commence, on the first of August, one thousand eight hundred and sixteen.

Benjamin Haile, at the rate of four dollars per month, to commence on the fifth of December, one thousand eight hundred and sixteen.

John Haney, at the rate of four dollars per month, to commence on the fifteenth of October, one thousand eight hundred and sixteen.

Uriah Warren at the rate of four dollars per month, to commence on the fifth of December, one thousand eight hundred and sixteen.

Jonathan D. Carrer, at the rate of four dollars per month, to commence on the twenty eighth of February, one thousand eight hundred and sixteen.

John Myers, at the rate of five dollars thirty three and a third cents per month, to commence on the fifteenth of November, one thousand eight hundred and sixteen.

James Newberry, at the rate of four dollars per month, to commence on the nineteenth of April, one thousand eight hundred and sixteen.

William Arnold, at the rate of four dollars per month, to commence on the twenty third of October, one thousand eight hundred and sixteen.

R. J. Lowry, at the rate of four dollars per month, to commence on the eleventh of February, one thousand eight hundred and sixteen.

Jesse M'Annally, at the rate of eight dollars per month, to commence on the eighteenth of July, one thousand eight hundred and sixteen.

Apheus Hill, at the rate of eight dollars per month, to commence on the first of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixteen.

Leroy Jones, at the rate of five dollars and thirty two cents per month, to commence on the fifth of November, one thousand eight hundred and sixteen.

William Wilson, at the rate of four dollars per month, to commence on the fifth of November, one thousand eight hundred and sixteen.

John M'Clure, at the rate of four dollars per month, to commence on the tenth of September, one thousand eight hundred and sixteen.

Robert Warrel, at the rate of eight dollars per month, to commence on the ninth of September, one thousand eight hundred and sixteen.

William Carter, at the rate of five dollars and thirty three cents per month, to commence on the seventh of October, one thousand eight hundred and sixteen.

Henry Doherty, at the rate of four dollars per month, to commence on the seventh of October, one thousand eight hundred and sixteen.

George Hendrick, at the rate of four dollars per month, to commence on the seventh of October, one thousand eight hundred and sixteen.

John Hickson, at the rate of four dollars per month, to commence on the twentieth of September, one thousand eight hundred and sixteen.

Jephtha Brown, at the rate of four dollars per month, to commence on the fourteenth of December, one thousand eight hundred and sixteen.

John Miller, at the rate of eight dollars per month, to commence on the second of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixteen.

Aaron Stefford, at the rate of five dollars per month, to commence on the eighth of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixteen.

Daniel Moffit, at the rate of four dollars per month, to commence on the twenty fifth of August, one thousand eight hundred and sixteen.

Frederick P. Stephenson, at the rate of eight dollars per month, to commence on the sixth of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixteen.

Sion H. Ily, at the rate of five dollars and thirty three cents per month, to commence on the twenty eighth of February, one thousand eight hundred and sixteen.

Robert Lyon, at the rate of four dollars per month, to commence on the eighth of November, one thousand eight hundred and sixteen.

Henry Turner, at the rate of five dollars and thirty three cents per month, to commence on the seventh of December, one thousand eight hundred and sixteen.

Mark Miller, at the rate of four dollars per month, to commence on the sixteenth day of December, one thousand eight hundred and sixteen.

George G. Grettin, at the rate of two dollars and sixty cents per month, to commence on the first day of February, one thousand eight hundred and sixteen.

Glover Baker, at the rate of two dollars per month, to commence on the twenty ninth of October, one thousand eight hundred and sixteen.

Nathan Crosby, at the rate of four dollars per month, to commence on the fourteenth of February, one thousand eight hundred and sixteen.

James Heard, at the rate of eight dollars and fifty cents per month, to commence on the twentieth of February, one thousand eight hundred and sixteen.

Joshua Penny, at the rate of six dollars per month, to commence on the 29th of February, one thousand eight hundred and sixteen.

Enoch Barnum, at the rate of eight dollars per month, to commence on the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixteen.

Malvne Baker, at the rate of four dollars per month, to commence on the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixteen.

Reuben Thacker, at the rate of four dollars per annum, to commence on the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixteen.

Sec 2. And be it further enacted, That the pensions of the following named persons already placed on the pension list of the U. States, be increased to the sums herein respectively annexed to their names; the said increase to commence at the times herein mentioned, and be in lieu of pensions they at present receive, that is to say:

Nicholas Welsh, at the rate of twenty five dollars per month, to commence on the thirtieth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and sixteen.

George Shannon at the rate of twelve dollars per annum, to commence on the eleventh of September, one thousand eight hundred and sixteen.

March 3, 1817.—Approved,
JAMES MADISON.

To the widows and heirs of the officers, seamen and marines of the late U. States brig of war Epervier.

AN ACT

For the relief of the widows and orphans of the officers, seamen and marines who were lost in the United States brig Epervier

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the widows, if any such there be, and in case there be no widow, the child or children, if there be no child, then the parents or parent, and if there be no parent, then the brothers and sisters of the officers, seamen and marines who were in the service of the United States, and lost in the brig Epervier, shall be entitled to, and receive, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, a sum equal to six months pay of their respective deceased relatives aforesaid, in addition to the pay due to the said deceased on the 14th day of July, one thousand eight hundred and fifteen, to which day the arrears of pay due the deceased shall be allowed and paid by the accounting officers of the Navy Department.

[Passed 3d of March, 1817.]

The amount of six months extra pay authorized by the above act of Congress, will be paid to the legal claimants upon application to the Navy Department, Washington, when they shall severally transmit a certificate of marriage duly authenticated in behalf of a widow, a certificate of baptism and of the parish record in behalf of orphan children, a certificate of the relationship of brother or sister duly attested by a magistrate of the county, proving incontestibly the kindred and just claim under the said act.—As no intermediate agency is necessary in the case, claimants are requested to send their vouchers and papers direct to the Navy Department, and the money will be paid by checks up in the banks, in the neighborhood of their residence without expense or deduction. Those who constitute attorneys will have to prove their identity, and affinity, to the officer, seaman or marine, and no letters of administration will be required or admitted in favor of a claim. The payment being specifically applied to the relations aforesaid, none other need to apply, and the strictest scrutiny will be observed when the application is not direct from the person designated in the law.

By order of the Secretary of the Navy,

BENJAMIN HOMANS.

Navy Department, 10th April, 1817.

N. B.—The same proofs and vouchers will be sufficient for the arrears of pay due on the 14th July, 1815, which will be paid by the fourth auditor of the Treasury Department.

*The Printers of the Laws of the United States are requested to publish the above three successive weeks

18-3t

DEPARTMENT OF WAR,

Additional Accountant's Office,
September 27, 1816.

"It having been made the duty of this office by law, to adjust and settle all accounts in the War Department, which remained unsettled at the conclusion of the late war and are now unsettled.—It is hereby made known to the officers, of the late army, who have public accounts to settle, and to such non-commissioned officers and privates discharged, who have arrears of pay due them, that by forwarding their papers, to this office by mail, their accounts will be settled, and the balances remitted, without incurring any expense by the appointment of an agent to transact their business for them. The heirs and representatives of deceased officers and soldiers of the late army are also informed, that by forwarding their papers to this office for any arrears of pay due the deceased, the accounts will be adjusted, and the balances be remitted free of expense."

The duties heretofore confided to the Additional Accountant having been assigned to this office, applications relative to the above notification will be addressed accordingly.

Treasury Department,
Third Auditors Office,
PETER HAGNER, Auditor.

The following letters is from the continuation of Dr. Franklin's works, now at press.

To Wm. Strahan, Esq. King's Printer, London.
P.S.S.T. August 19, 1784.

DEAR FRIEND—I received your kind letter of April 17. You will have the goodness to place my delay in answering, to the account of indisposition and of business, and excuse it. I have now that letter before me; and my grandson, whom you may formerly remember a little scholar at Mr. Ephington's, purposing to set out, in a day or two, on a visit to his father in London, I set down to scribble a little to you, first recommending him, as a worthy man, to your civilities and counsels.

You press me much to come to England. I am not without strong inducements to do so; the fund of knowledge you promise to communicate to me, is an addition to them, and no small one. At present it is impracticable. But, when my grandson returns, come with him. We will talk the matter over, and perhaps you may take me back with you. I have a bed at your service, and will try to make your residence, while you can stay with us, as agreeable to you, if possible, as I am sure it will be to me.

You "fairly acknowledge, that the late war terminated quite contrary to your expectation." Your expectation was ill founded; for you would not believe your old friend who told you, repeatedly, that by those measures, England would lose her colonies, as Epictetus warned, in vain, his master, that he would break his leg. You believed rather the tales you heard of our politicians, and impotence of body, and mind. Do you not remember the story you told me, of the Scotch sergeant who met with a party of forty American soldiers, and although alone, disarmed them all, and brought them in prisoners? A story almost as improbable as that of the Irishman who pretended to have alone taken, and brought in five of the enemy by surrounding them. And yet, my friend, sensible and judicious as you are, but partaking of the general infatuation, you seemed to believe it. The word general puts me in mind of a general, your general Clarke, who had the folly to say, in my hearing, at Sir John Pringle's, that, with a thousand British grenadiers, he would undertake to go from one end of America to the other, and geld all the males, partly by force and partly by a little coaxing. It is plain he took us for a species of animals very little superior to brutes. The parliament too believed the stories of another foolish general, I forget his name, that the Yankees never felt cold. Yankee was understood to be a sort of Yahoo, and the parliament did not think the petitions of such creatures were fit to be received and read in so wise an assembly. What was the consequence of this monstrous pride and insolence; you first sent small armies to subdue us, believing them more than sufficient, but soon found yourselves obliged to send greater; these, when-

ver they ventured to penetrate our country beyond the protection of their ships, were either repulsed and obliged to scamper out, or were surrounded, beaten and taken prisoners. An American planter, who had never seen Europe, was chosen by us to command our troops, and continued during the whole war. This man sent home to you, one after another, five of your best generals baffled, their heads bare of laurels, disgraced even in the opinion of their employers. Your contempt of our understanding, in comparison with your own, appeared to be not much better founded than that of our courage, if we may judge from this circumstance, that, in whatever court of Europe a Yankee negotiator appeared, the wise British minister was routed, put in a passion, picked a quarrel with your friends, and was sent home with a flea in his ear. But after all, my dear friend, do not imagine, that I am vain enough to ascribe our success to any superiority in any of those points. I am too well acquainted with all the springs and levers of our machine, not to see, that our human means were unequal to our undertaking, and that, if it had not been for the justice of our cause, and the consequent interposition of Providence, in which we had faith, we must have been ruined. If I had ever before been an atheist, I should now have been convinced of the being and government of a Deity! It is he who bases the proud and lowers the humble. May we never forget his goodness to us, and may our future conduct manifest our gratitude!

But let us leave these serious reflections, and converse with our usual pleasantries. I remember your observing to me, as we sat together in the house of commons, that no two journeymen printers within your knowledge, had met with such success in the world as ourselves. You were then at the head of your profession, and soon afterwards became a member of parliament. I was an agent for a few provinces, and now act for them all. But we have risen by different modes. I, as a republican printer, always liked a form well plained down, being averse to those overbearing letters that hold their heads so high as to hinder their neighbors from appearing. You, as a minister, chose to work upon crown paper, and found it profitable; while I worked upon pro patria (often indeed called fools cap) with no less advantage. Both our heads hold out very well, and we seem likely to make a pretty good day's work of it. With regard to public affairs (to continue in the same style) it seems to me that the competitors in your chapel do not cast off their copy well, nor precisely understand imposing; their forms too are continually pestered with the outs and doubles, that are not easy to be corrected. And I think they were wrong in laying aside *à la face*, and particularly certain head pieces, that would have been both useful and ornamental. But, courage! the business may still flourish with good management, and the master become as rich as any of the company.

By the way, the rapid growth and extension of the English language in America, must become greatly advantageous to the booksellers and hunters of copy rights in England. A vast audience is assembling there, for English authors, ancient, present and future, our people doubling every twenty years; and this will demand large, and of course profitable impressions of your most valuable books. I would therefore, if I possessed such rights, entail them, if such a thing be practicable, upon my posterity; for their worth will be continually augmenting. This may look a little like advice, and yet I have drank no Madeira these six months.

MR. RUSSEL AND THE WEDDING

Extract of a Letter from a lady in Boston, to her friend in New-York.

"I attended the wedding of the hon. Mr. Russell, late minister to Sweden, who was married at King's Chapel, on Wednesday last, to Miss Smith, only daughter of B. Smith Esq.—The concourse of people was so great, that we were in fear the galleries would give way, and such a scene of confusion, I never before witnessed.

The bride was dressed in a white satin frock and drawers, trimmed with lace a quarter of a yard deep—her boots were of white satin—her hat was in the Turkish style, also of satin, decorated with a feather combined with a superb pearl ornament, the whole having the appearance of honey comb studded with pearls—her hair was very black, and curled close to her neck in clustering ringlets—the bosom of her dress was laced up fantastically with pearl dressed gold pins, and a pearl comb adorned the whole—she had on her shoulders a small white satin mantle trimmed with swansdown, which hung off with much grace—and around her neck was a white lace long shawl.

The liveries of the servants was white & gold, each mounting a white cockade. The horses bridled were also trimmed with white satin ribbon, with white roses on either side their heads.

Mr. — has six children, one of whom was bridesmaid!"

BLOCKADE OF CUBA.

CHARLESTON, April 10.

The British schr Friendship, captain Willey, arrived at this port yesterday, in 10 days from St. Jago de Cuba. The day he sailed, captain W. was boarded from the Independent privateer brig Patriot, commodore Taylor and informed that all the ports in the island of Cuba were under a strict state of blockade by his squadron, and requested him to report it in the United States. His force amount to 12 or 13 sail, among them one ship, the remainder brigs and schooners. The commodore treated captain Willey with marked politeness and respect, as is his constant practice to all nations except the Spanish. He expressed his determination of continuing the blockade as rigorously as possible, and declared that he would never be captured by any Spanish vessel while his magazine held out. The vessels of the squadron are continually cruising round the island, and intercept a great many Spanish merchantmen and slave traders, the prisoners from which are set ashore.

OF NAPOLEON BONAPARTE.

EXTRACTS FROM

"Letters written on board H. B. M. Ship Northumberland, and at St. Helena; in which the conduct and conversations of Napoleon Bonaparte and his suite, during the voyage, and the first months of his residence in that island, are faithfully described and related:—By Wm. Warden, Surgeon on board the Northumberland."

INTRODUCTION.

Having sailed in my professional character on board the ship which carried Napoleon Bonaparte to St. Helena, and having remained several months on the island, the enquiries concerning him on my return to England, were so repeated that I may be said to have been in a state of persecution from the curiosity which

prevails respecting that extraordinary character. Circumstances, connected with my profession, gave me frequent opportunities of conversing with him, and with the principal persons of his suite I may be said, particularly during the voyage, to have lived in rather intimate society.

The subjects of various conversations with him and with them, I committed to my journal, from whose pages the following letters were formed, with such additions as might occur to my recollection at the time they were written. No idea, however, could be more remote from my mind, than that they would extend beyond the circle for whose gratification they were composed. But a wish for their publication seemed to meet me wherever I went; the most minute circumstance respecting the present point of Napoleon's career, appeared to excite an extraordinary interest, and I have yielded, rather reluctantly, to become an author from persuasions I scarce knew how to resist; and to which I had some reasons to suspect resistance might be in vain. Whether these letters will answer the expectations of those who have seen, and of a still greater number of those who have only heard of them, I do not consider myself as qualified to judge. All I have to say in their favor is this.—That every fact related in them is true; and the purport of every conversation correct. It will not, I trust, be thought necessary for me to say more—and the justice I owe to myself, will not allow me to say less.

WILLIAM WARDEN.

AT SEA.

My Dear—,

It is certainly not the first time I have been induced to exclaim—how strange and unexpected are the occurrences of life; how frequently is the calm of today, succeeded by the storms of tomorrow, and the ordinary courses of nature interrupted by phenomena, which the philosopher is puzzled to explain: But the world of politics illustrates the doctrine of wonders as much as the operations of the elements. Nothing I presume could have been less probable to the view of captain Maitland's mind, when he was ordered on duty off Rochefort, than the voluntary surrender of the ex-emperor of France, and his suite, with bag and baggage, on board the Bellerophon. To have taken the ship in which he might have attempted to make his escape, was a natural expectation, as it would have been a probable event; but the manner in which such an extraordinary person submitted himself to his custody, must have taken him, which could not have happened in any other part of his duty, by surprise. Indeed, to compare small things with great, I cannot reconcile to my common notions of probability, the subject of my present epistle, and that the letters which you would naturally expect to receive from me, instead of the common topics of a sea voyage, should contain an account of the conduct, and information respecting the character of Napoleon Bonaparte, from the personal opportunities which my situation so unexpectedly afforded me.

Such has been the attention which this eminent person has attracted; so great the daily crowd of boats, and other vessels, filled with curious spectators, (some of whom, it is confidently said, have come on purpose from remote parts of the country, and even from London) to snatch such a glimpse of him as could be caught at the distance they were obliged to keep from the Bellerophon, on whose gangway he occasionally stood; that I feel myself more than justified in supposing the most trifling particulars, respecting him and his suite, to be welcome to you and those of our common friends, to whom you may choose to communicate them; and of this you may be assured, that I shall inform you of it all that occurred after Napoleon put his foot on the deck of our ship, but what I myself saw and heard. My piece-meal narrative, for such it must be, will have the merit of authenticity, if it should be thought to have no other. I have written down every thing respecting our distinguished passenger, as it has hitherto happened; and I shall continue to do so as circumstances occur, in the way best suited to a seaman, by adopting the form of a journal. You must, therefore, expect no thing but a succession of detached articles; a recital of domestic occurrences, if I may use the expression on board a ship, as they occurred, when the ex-emperor offered himself to my observation; and I shall begin with this short passage from the Bellerophon to the Northumberland.

On the 2d of August, 1815, his majesty's ship Northumberland, capt. Ross, bearing the flag of admiral sir George Cockburn who was selected by government for this important duty, weighed anchor from Spithead, and after having contended with adverse winds, came within sight of the Berry-head, a headland forming the extremity of Torbay, at an early hour of the day. She was there joined by the Tonnant capt. Brentar, bearing the flag of lord Keith, admiral of the channel fleet, accompanied by the Bellerophon, capt. Maitland, the latter ship having on board Napoleon Bonaparte. As soon as signals were exchanged with the approaching ship, a salute was fired from the Northumberland, and answered by the Tonnant. Lord Keith, having had an interview with sir George Cockburn, anchored under Berry-head, to avoid, as it was supposed, the eager curiosity of the very numerous visitors, in all descriptions of vessels, who con-

stantly surrounded the Bellerophon. The remainder of the evening passed without any occurrence that is worthy of notice.

On the following morning, the Count de las Cases, chamberlain to the ex-emperor, came on board to arrange the requisite accommodations of his fallen master. The baggage followed—nor shall I attempt to describe the universal and anxious curiosity which was displayed on board, to see the effects of the extraordinary personage to whom they belonged; the sole remaining possessions of a man who had so lately commanded the art, industry and produce of many kingdoms: But it was not calculated to gratify the expectation that awaited his arrival. One mahogany case indeed, was distinguished by the imperial arms, but the rest exhibited no better figure and appearance than the properties of an itinerant theatre.

The Count de las Cases does not exceed five feet an inch in height, and appears to be fifty years of age, of a meagre form, and with a wrinkled forehead: His dress was a French naval uniform. His stay on board the Northumberland did not exceed an hour; but, while he was employed in the hasty discharge of his office, his diminutive appearance did not fail to invite observations from the inquisitive beholders. Some of them, I could fancy, expected Herculean figures to be employed in the service of a man who had lately bestrode so large a portion of Europe. If there were many under such impressions, and we never can answer for the impressions of the moment, they had certainly forgotten, if they had ever been informed, that Alexander the great, the mighty lord of vanquished nations, is represented in history as a man of small stature—and, indeed, they were shortly to be convinced, that Bonaparte himself would not gratify any expectations of the athletic figure.

(To be continued.)

Take Notice.

ALL persons are hereby forewarned from trespassing on my land; fowling, gaming, or fishing in any water course, enclosed by my boundaries—or in any manner hovering on my premises, as I am determined to put the law in force against all such offenders.
ABRAHAM BOWMAN.
April 14, 1817. 16-3.

Fayette County, &c.

TAKEN UP by Isaac Naylor, living in Fayette county, on north Elkhorn, one small dark bay MARE, about 13 hands high, a large star in her forehead, supposed to be ten years old, no brands to be seen.
A Copy. Atteste, J. D. YOUNG, CLK.
18-3t

Dani. Bradford & Robt. Megowan, Having connected themselves in the AUCTION AND COMMISSION BUSINESS only, under the firm of

BRADFORD & MEGOWAN

Will punctually attend to the disposal of any articles entrusted to their care & transact Commission business generally. Their store is kept the corner of Short & Upper streets, in the red frame house, next door above Col. James Morrison's.
Lexington, April 19

REMOVAL.

JOSEPH VANCE. (Taylor.)

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public generally, that he has moved his shop from Mill street, to the corner of Mulberry and Water streets, where his business will be carried on with neatness and despatch, he trusts from his constant and undeviating attention to business to merit a share of public patronage.
Lexington, April 7th.—14-1t

The Subscriber

WILL DELIVER at his Laboratory, during the Summer, a course of Lectures on Natural Philosophy and Astronomy, and also give lessons on the Mathematics. With his lectures will be connected such Chemical experiments as tend to shed light upon various parts of Natural Philosophy.

The course will commence on the first Monday of May, and be continued until the last week in September. The hour of attendance will be 5 o'clock, P. M. every day in the week except Saturday. Having a tolerably complete Philosophical and Chemical Apparatus, Oratory, Globes, &c. no pains shall be spared to render the course useful. The female part of his school shall continue to meet with his most assiduous care, the senior class in which, will, during the summer, be attending to instructions on Astronomy, Chemistry, and the Belles-Lettres.

JAMES BLYTHE.

Lexington March 16

2t.

Kentucky Agricultural Society.

IN PURSUANCE of a call from the Vice President, the Society met at the house of Capt. Postlethwait's, in the town of Lexington, on the 7th day of March.

Resolved, That the next Fair, shall take place at Capt. John Fowler's Garden, on the LAST THURSDAY in May.

The following premiums for the next Fair were voted:—

For the best Bull,	a Silver Cup
the best Cow,	the same.
the best 2 year old Bull,	the same.
the best 2 year old Cow,	the same.
the best yearling Bull,	the same.
the best yearling Heifer,	the same.
the best Bullock,	the same.
the best merino Ram imported or not,	the same.
the Ram exhibiting the best wool for Blanketing, with the heaviest fleece	the same.
the best Boar,	the same.
the largest and best Cheese of domestic manufacture,	the same.
the best piece of Domestic Woolen Cloth to contain at least 20 yards	the same.
the best piece of home made Linen of not less than 20 yards.	the same.
To the distiller who shall make 100 gallons of the best Whisky, a specimen, with satisfactory certificates, &c. to be produced,	the same.

At a meeting of the same Society, April 21 1817, it was Resolved, that

The premiums for a Bull of two years old include those calves in 1815—and for one year old those calves in 1816.—The judges having due regard to the difference in their ages.

THOS. T. BARR—Sec'y.

"True to his charge—
He comes, the Herald of a noisy world—
News from all nations lump'ring at his back."

LEXINGTON, MONDAY, MAY 5.

On the termination of the late war with Great-Britain, and the evacuation of the places occupied by her forces in this country, the British naval officers, contrary to an article in the treaty of Ghent, carried away from Cumberland Island and the waters adjacent in Georgia, upwards of seven hundred slaves, and a still greater number from Tangier Island in Virginia. On this subject a correspondence took place, shortly after the ratification of the treaty of peace, between Mr. MONROE and Mr. BAKER, the British charge of affairs at Washington. More recently, Mr. ADAMS has claimed from Lord CASTLEREAGH the restoration of the slaves to their proper owners; and he has enforced that claim with a perspicuity of reasoning, convincing to every impartial mind, and of which the cause of truth and justice only admits. The English cabinet refuses restitution of the negroes thus unlawfully carried off, on the equivocal and fallacious pretext that the treaty required the British forces to abstain from taking away slaves only as remained, at the termination of the war, in the places in which they were originally captured. The fact is, the treaty says, that all forts or places then in possession of the English, "shall be restored without delay, and without causing any destruction, or carrying away, any of the artillery or other public property originally captured in the said forts or places, and which shall remain therein upon the exchange of the ratification of this treaty; or any slaves or other private property." Thus, from the manifest structure of the sentence; from the obvious distinction made between public property and slaves or other private property, these latter were prohibited from being carried away, whether remaining in the places in which they were originally captured, or in other places. This just construction of the treaty is invincibly fortified by the fact, which appears in the Ghent negotiation, that in the original British *troops*, public and private property, and slaves, were placed upon the same footing; our commissioners altered it, and made the distinction, now contained in the treaty, between public and private property; to which as the article in that instrument above recited proves, the British commissioners and government acceded. Another consideration demonstrates the propriety of the American claim; and that is, that slaves and other private property on land were never, even in the war, the objects of lawful capture, and of course ought to be restored, if the treaty had been perfectly silent on the subject.

But England, faithful to the system of injustice and violence which she has at times practised, when in her power; and satisfied that the United States would not go to war merely to recover some hundreds of slaves, persists in the palpable violation of the treaty of peace, and had not, at the last advice, even acceded to the liberal proposition of our government, to submit the difference to the decision of friendly power. The accumulation of British injuries, thus early renewed, will probably in a few years again lead to war; when, under the smiles of Providence on a righteous cause, the navy of England may be driven from the ocean, and her humiliation completed by America.

COMMODORE BARNEY'S DINNER.

Toasts, drank at a dinner given to Commodore Barney, at Lanchester's Inn, by the citizens of Lexington, on the 23d inst. Capt. John Fowler President, Gen. Thomas Bodley Vice President.

1. The Occasion—a tribute to distinguished patriotism and distinguished valor.
2. The Navy of the United States, which inflicts stripes upon its enemies, and whose stars are splendid in every sky.
3. The Army of the late War. We will ever remember its toils, its sufferings and its glorious victories.
4. The Militia. Well organized, and well commanded, the best rampart of this republic.
5. The Heroes of New-Orleans, who put the last seal to American Independence.
6. The memory of Washington.
7. The memory of those who fell in the revolutionary war. Whilst this nation is free they must be remembered.
8. The memory of Governor Madison. He was indeed the choice of the people.
9. The memory of those who fell at Raisin.
10. The Bladensburg Races: They do not always win who are foremost in the race. "The last shall be first."
11. Commodore Barney. Two wars attest the fact, that with such citizens, America must be free.

Commodore Barney rose and returned thanks to the company for the sentiment just expressed. If his services to his country for forty years, had received the approbation of his fellow citizens, he was amply rewarded. In free governments, like ours the patriot can never seek or receive a higher reward, or one more grateful to a generous mind. It was the only one he had ever sought, or that he thought worth obtaining.

He then asked leave to give—"The town of Lexington—Distinguished by her patriotism, commerce and manufactures, but more particularly by her hospitality and the talents of her citizens."

12. Our differences with Spain. Best settled by an appeal to the last resort of nations.
13. Manufactures. If Congress will not support them the people will.
14. The memory of our Charles Scott.
15. Louisiana. Those who have defended it with their blood, will not suffer its limits to be circumscribed by an imbecile tyrant.

16. Mr. Jefferson. We can never forget the patriot who drafted the declaration of American Independence.

17. The Western Cincinnati. Governor Shelby.

VOLUNTEERS.

By Capt. January. Henry Clay, our favorite representative in Congress—His able and successful exertions for the rights of the people are not confined to the United States, but extend to our brethren of South America.

Mr. Clay rose and thanked the company for their politeness and friendly sentiments towards him; observing he had no peculiar claim to so marked a compliment. Inadvertently to the cause of the patriots of Mexico and South America, he indulged in a strain of eloquence for a few moments which produced a responsive burst of patriotic feeling from every individual present.

By Mr. Clay. When we have another war may we have "a long pull and a strong pull and a pull altogether?"

By the Vice President, Capt. John Prentiss, one of the few surviving heroes of Bunker's Hill.

Capt. Prentiss returned thanks to the company, and gave

All true Americans, who are ready at all times to defend, the government that affords them protection.

By Gen. Hodley. Gen. Wm. H. Harrison, the able commander and representative of the west.

By Capt. Lowry. The memory of Capt. N. G. S. Hart, the Patriot and Soldier.

By T. T. Barr, Esq. The elective franchise—the power of the people to elect their own Governor should be as unquestioned as it is rightful.

By Col. T. D. Owings. Com. Barney—as the storm of war increases, the harder he grasps the helm.

By D. Sayre. The memory of General Trotter—he was the friend of his fellow citizens.

By P. Bam. Gen. Wm. Lewis—those who fought under him at Raisin, best know his worth.

By Capt. January. John Fowler—the friend of the people who was never absent when his services were required.

By Capt. Megowan. Gen. Bodley—he was one of Charles Scott's soldiers.

By Col. Owings. Col. R. M. Johnson—the faithful sentinel of the people's rights.

By Mr. Logan. Gen. Jacob Brown—he is fit to stand by Caesar and give directions.

By Maj. McCall. The Ladies—always the inspirers of every noble and generous action.

By Capt. Parker. The Patriots of South America. We wish them success in their struggle for liberty.

LATEST ACCOUNTS OF OPERATIONS IN THE SPANISH MAIN.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman of the highest respectability, (who has the best opportunity of learning authentic particulars) to the Editor of the Columbian dated

St. Thomas, 19th March, 1817.

"A gentleman arrived here last night, who left Barcelona 24th ult. and Margarita a few days since. He gives the following information, which may be relied on as authentic. General Bolivar, with about 2500 men, was in Barcelona, where he was blockaded by the Spanish squadron of 18 sail of vessels of different descriptions, principally small, and was invested on the land side by a royalist force of four or five thousand men under Gen. Real (said to have been killed formerly). Bolivar's force were in great want of provisions, living on *eats, dogs, asses, &c.* and a little cocoa; but Real and his army were nearly in the same situation, on account of 4 or 500 cavalry under the patriot general Zaraza, who are in *his rear*, and cut off all his supplies from the plains. There were only two or three patriot vessels at Barcelona, and they had been driven on shore the 21st February, after an action of two hours with the Spanish blockading squadron, but were afterwards got off and retitled."

At Cumana (only about one hundred miles from Barcelona) things were very different. It was held by the royalists, in number 3 or 600 men, and backed up on the land side by Gen. Arismendi, with about 900 independents, and sea-ward by Admiral Brion, who generally lay with his squadron at the port of Pampar in Margarita, opposite Cumana. His fleet was well manned, but only 6 or 7 in number. However, it appears that the royalists always avoided engaging him, by going into some of the small ports, they having very few men on board. The brig Diana, belonging to Brion's fleet, had destroyed one of the royalist schooners with 60 or 70 men, she blowing up after a short engagement.

"Affairs were quiet in Caracas and its vicinity, where Morillo the royalist general from Santa Fe, was expected with a considerable force."

GREAT BATTLE.

Kingston, (Jam) March 17.

Recent advices from Cumana state, that general Marino, with an Independent force, had taken that town on the sixth ult. after a loss of between four and five hundred men. Before the attack, Marino sent a flag of truce to the royal garrison, stating that if they would surrender, they should be treated as prisoners of war, and allowed four hours for an answer. Gen. Prado said the answer did not require four minutes consideration, and that they would not surrender. The attack, upon receiving this reply, immediately commenced: when after a severe contest, the Independents became victorious, and gained possession of the town. From 700 to 1000 European troops then retired into the forts, which was assaulted, and the whole of them put to the sword! The royal force, in shipping, consisting of nine brigs and schooners, had put into Lagaira.

The brig Correo, from St. Jago de Cuba to Lagaira, was still detained by the royalists, and refused to be given up to the Brazen sloop of war, captain Sterling which had been at Lagaira from Barbadoes—*Courant.*

BRITISH TROOPS, MARCH 22.

FROM SOUTH AMERICA.

In our last we gave an account of the success that had attended the operations of the Venezuelan army in a recent contest with the native troops of Spain, whose situation, if dependence may be placed in the other party must be deplorable. The result of the last battle that was fought (as far as our information goes) will be seen by the following:

Bulletin of the Republican army of Venezuela. The Spanish army under the command of brig. Gen. Real, which had been organized at Oituco and Chaguanas, composed of European Spanish troops, to the number of 2000 men, effected its junction the day before yesterday with the division of Clarines, in the position called the Tunnel. At day break yesterday the enemy's parties were within musket

shot of this city, by the Maurica road. At 7 A. M. the body of Spanish troops filed off, and took possession of the bridge without firing a shot, traversing the city, which we had previously disoccupied, without preserving more than our quarters of San Francisco. The Spanish reserve halted at cannon shot of our posts; but drawn on by a brave detachment of cavalry and infantry sent to annoy them, they precipitated themselves within half musket shot. The battle continued here for three hours, with only 200 of our infantry, who kept up a very smart and destructive fire, the enemy losing, on their part, more than half their troops. The reserve being beaten, one hundred men of the battalion of Margarita, under the orders of their brave commandant Perez, dislodged the enemy from the city, obliging them to pass the river. This gallant officer fell at the moment he took possession of the bridge. This small corps of Margarita then received orders to fall back on our positions. The enemy finding themselves nearly cut off, recrossed the river, and marched precipitately to join the reserve, which was now very distant from its first position. Our troops keeping up a heavy fire on the Spanish division, forced them to a shameful flight, during which they never returned a single shot. But at the moment our cavalry & infantry were marching in their pursuit, the division of Clarines, 700 strong, had penetrated into the city from the southward, as far as the principal square, and having recaptured the bridge, obliged us to dislodge them from house to house. This operation lasted till near night, notwithstanding it was executed with the greatest rapidity & valor. In one of these assaults the famous chief of the Charibs of the Orinoco, Manuere, had the misfortune to perish in the midst of the Spanish troops, which he had attacked with a resolution worthy of his valor.

The result of this action has been the most glorious to our arms. The only Spanish army which existed in Venezuela, has been completely beaten. Their loss in killed, wounded, prisoners, and dispersed, may be calculated at one half of their forces. Their disorderly retreat will cause them to lose the rest, since each corps fled separately, as time and circumstances permitted; but, for the approach of night, they would not have saved a man, for the hour of our troops is superior to all eulogium—the actions of each individual are worthy of a place in history. A handful of men have beaten whole corps. The officers of all classes, have distinguished themselves in a heroic manner; thus we have to regret the many killed and wounded in proportion to the soldiers, who do not exceed thirty; among the former, captain Cammo, lieutenants Tilloruel and Tachon, and ensign Carabajal; of the latter, colonel Hurtado, captains Cazarzo, Contreras, Bombarda and Ballares, and Lieutenants Marcano and Gonzalez.

The consequence of this day will be the speedy occupancy of the capital of Caracas; All the Llanos (cattle plains or savannas of the interior) are in possession of the troops of the republic, which march through the interior, while those of their head quarters take possession of the capital without the least obstacle.

Head quarters at Barcelona, Feb. 9.

(Signed) P. FREGTES, Acting Maj. Gen. PEREZ, Secretary.

EXTRACT OF A LETTER.

St. Thomas, March 22.

"I deferred closing my letter until the last moment, in hopes of getting the particulars of the news; but have been disappointed. However, it is, in amount, that Bolivar has been successful in several attacks on the royalists by land; the latter have acknowledged their defeat, and several of the wounded had arrived at Lagaira in barges, before I left there."

AN ACCOUNT OF THE PENNSYLVANIA HOSPITAL.

This humane and benevolent institution was founded by the contributors, in the year one thousand seven hundred and fifty two, for the relief of the Lunatics and sick poor of Pennsylvania, and has been supported by them ever since, with legacies and private contributions.

By a late act of assembly, the contributors have liberty to graut upon it, a lying-in and foundling hospital, as soon as money sufficient to carry it on, can be raised.

They consist of persons who have given ten pounds or more, and are incorporated, by the name and title of, *Contributors to the Pennsylvania Hospital*; such may vote at elections for managers, or to be voted for, but derive no personal interest, from the act of incorporation. A sum, less than ten pounds, is called a donation.

The contributors have perpetual succession, with power to elect twelve managers, a treasurer, and all other officers of the institution, and make rules for the well ordering of the house. They may receive the lands, hereditaments, and tenements, not exceeding the yearly value of one thousand pounds, of the gift, alienation, bequest or devise of any person or persons whomsoever; provided, that, no general meeting of the contributors or persons acting under them, shall employ any money or other estate, expressly given to the capital stock of the Hospital, in any other way, than by applying its annual interest or rent, towards the entertainment and cure of the sick and distempered poor, that shall from time to time be brought and placed therein, for the cure of their diseases, from any part of the state, without partiality or preference.

If there should not be a constant succession of contributors to meet yearly and choose managers, then the hospital, its estate and affairs, and all the management thereof, are to be under the direction of such persons as the legislature may appoint.

By a law of the contributors, the power of directing the manner and terms of receiving and discharging patients, is transferred to the managers, who made a rule; if there should be room in the Hospital, (after as many poor patients are accommodated, as the interest of the capital stock can support,) to take in such others, as they can on reasonable rates agree for; and that the profits arising from boarding and nursing such patients, shall be appropriated to the same uses, as the interest money of the public stock—the price of board is various, according to the applicants ability to pay, and changes with the rise and fall of provisions, &c.

The overseers of the poor of Pennsylvania, and religious societies therein, who support the poor by their own voluntary subscriptions pay but three dollars a week, which is about the first cost of one persons maintenance, including medicine and all charges, except clothing and funeral expenses.

The overseers of the poor of other states pay four dollars; private patients, who are residents of Pennsylvania, from three and a half to six dollars; and non-residents from four and half to eight dollars—Every patient may choose his own physician, but he must be one of the house physicians.

An amputation of a limb is not to be performed, unless the patient consents to it; nor then, unless three physicians agree to it, after a consultation on the case.

The sick, especially the stranger, finds it, his interest to prefer the hospital to any tavern or boarding house, for many reasons—

First, Because the physicians are of the most eminent.

Secondly, The nurses are the most experienced.

Thirdly, The apartments are the most convenient.

Fourthly, The price of board is lower than any individual can take—and

Lastly, The patient has the satisfaction to know, if there is any profit it is given to the poor.

A physician of the hospital must be twenty seven years of age, before he can be elected; and serve the poor gratis.

The duty of the resident, apothecary is to attend the library, exhibit and explain the museum, administer prescriptions, and visit and dress the patients.

Two managers and physicians, meet every fourth and seventh day in the hospital (being market days) at 11 o'clock of the forenoon, to admit and discharge patients.

At intervening times, the applicant must repair to one of the monthly physicians, who if he considers the case a proper one, will certify in writing to the sitting managers, and he will take the usual security, and give an order for admission.

Overseers of the poor from the country who bring a patient, must have a certificate signed by two magistrates, denoting that they are in office, and the pauper proposed for admission, resides in their district, or their application will be rejected.

Persons with infectious diseases are not to be admitted, nor incurable cases, lunatics excepted—but, any person living in or near Philadelphia, receiving by accident a desperate wound, or having a fractured limb, just broke, may be brought to the hospital, without an order, and he will be received day or night, provided he is brought in immediately.

From the time the hospital was founded there have been admitted into it about ten thousand patients, great number of whom have been lunatics, some of these have been twenty or thirty years in the house (which is not uncommon for lunatics) hence arose the disagreeable necessity of limiting their number, so as to take more than one half of the papers of that class, who would occupy the whole house to the exclusion of other cases, which have an equal claim, the hospital being not only for maniacs, but all others, except infectious diseases.

Besides ten thousand admitted, it is supposed nearly as many out patients have been attended, from the dispensary of this institution and supplied with medicines gratis—These comprehended the poorest classes, of people, afflicted with every disease to which the human frame is liable.

At the present time, there are ninety three patients in the hospital, of whom sixty three are on pay, and thirty one on the poor list; of the whole number sixty three are lunatics.

The buildings are nearly completed, and have cost as they now stand about eighty four thousand dollars, towards which, at different times, the legislature have given sixty six thousand dollars.

Not the least doubt is entertained, but they will pay the difference, finish the hospital and present it a state contribution for the uses intended.

The Hospital exhibits in the centre, a house sixty four feet in front, elevated above all the adjoining buildings, and projecting beyond them a proper distance—On the top is a sky light, to enlighten the Theatre for surgical operations; from which there is a beautiful view of the City plot, the River, Germantown, Frankford, the Port, and several elegant Country Seats on the Schuylkill—Two large Stair Cases leading to the several wards, are made in this Division.

Adjoining hereto on the East, is a ward, 80 feet front, 27 feet deep, and three stores high; at the end, a wing crosses it, North and South extending in length 110 feet.

In the middle of the wing opposite the ward, is a hall, 28 feet square, including a Stair Case, projecting beyond the other part of the wing, sufficient to cover the cornice, and raised one story above them, with a Cupola that affords a secure way out in case of fire.

And adjoining to the Centre house on the West, are a ward and wing, similar to those on the East, with this exception, that the wards are about 34 feet deep—this extension was agreed to, in order to admit double rows of rooms to accommodate a greater number of Lunatics—The difference, unless to an accurate observer, is scarcely perceptible.

The whole extent of the buildings from East to West, is two hundred and seventy eight feet; by the length of the wing crossing the wards, the East and West fronts make an agreeable appearance. Detached from the Hospital, at a little distance, is a separate building, with a convenient enclosure for several Patients who are kept by themselves—there are also, sundry other apartments, on the lot, such as

Stable, Ice house, Fire Engine house, &c.

Rooms in the Hospital are appropriated to the following uses.

For the Library	1	Steward, Matron and
Contributors	1	masks in the Centre
Managers	1	house
Museum	1	Lunatics in the West
Apothecary's Shop	1	wing and ward
Bathing Rooms	2	Do in the East
Theatre for operations	1	For sick and wounded
Wash house, Bake		house and Kitchens
Cell keeper & his wife	4	In all 130
		wards and rooms.

The Lunatics, being separated from the sick by the Centre house, the latter are not incommoded with their noise. The Capital Stock consists of ground rents and money at interest, the annual amount of which is about three thousand four hundred dollars, besides this there is no productive income for the support of poor Patients, except the profit of pay Patients, both of which sums united will not maintain more than 30 poor persons; nor can the number be increased, until by Legacies, or future contributions the funds are enlarged—this is much to be lamented, as every convenience is provided in the Hospital to accommodate 300 persons on a moderate calculation, but for want of an adequate capital, the contributors are obliged to refuse to numbers, the benefits of an institution, that is above all others, in this part of the world, peculiarly well situated in other respects to relieve them.

The unproductive part of the estate consists in lots of ground bought and paid for by the contributors, and in the Museum and Medical Library.

These Lots were mostly purchased early, when land was low, but they are now become valuable, being within the improved parts of the city.

The Hospital stands on a square, three hundred and sixty six feet in width, and four hundred and eighty eight feet in length, containing about four acres—Round it is a brick wall, and rows of high forest trees. Within the wall the

ground is decorated with gardens, grass plots, gravel walks, hedges, &c.

There is also a vacant square to the East, & one half a square to the West—containing together, more than six acres, running in parallel lines with the ground on which the buildings are erected; the other half of this square is owned by the Alms House, who mean to keep it always open, so that the Pennsylvania Hospital is situated in the middle of three great squares; wh, beside the open streets, measure more than thirteen acres.

The Contributors have also, bought three lots on the south side of the Hospital—Their object in providing so much ground was to secure a current of air for the benefit of the sick Patients. The policy of this provision was never more conspicuous than during the late fevers, particularly in 1793, when not a person to be in the Hospital, though upwards of four thousand died of it, in about four months, in the City, in that year.

Knowing the inestimable value of open ground to the Hospital, the Contributors have a confident assurance, that avarice itself, will never dare to propose the alienation of one foot of the ground, which they have provided at their own expense for such a benevolent use.

The Anatomical Museum is a collection of the human body in wax, fine paintings, &c., which may be worth three thousand dollars—The paintings are the gift of the late Dr. John Fothergill, of London, valued at one thousand dollars. The other part, was the property of the late Dr. Chovet, & purchased of his daughter with a life annuity of fifty pounds sterling per annum. Persons admitted to see this Museum, which is very interesting, pay one dollar each.

The Library, comprises about seventeen hundred volumes of choice Medical Books, and is thought to be the best collection of this kind in this country; this & the Museum, are enlarged and supported by a fund of about five hundred dollars per annum which Medical pupils who attend the lectures from all parts of the Continent, West-Indies, &c. pay for the privilege of reading, and observing the practice of the house, the money is exclusively applied to enlarge the collection, with the consent of the Physicians, who, in other countries, enjoy these perquisites to themselves.

The number who attend the Hospital at this season, are about one hundred.

The Managers, Treasurer & Physicians are all contributors and serve gratis, except that persons in affluence pay the Physicians, as they would attend in private houses.

Such are the principles on which this institution has been raised and supported—and as it has been of the greatest utility to the public, it is hoped it will continue to excite their attention, until, by the enlargement of its funds the contributors are enabled to extend the benefits of it to a greater number of poor, agreeable to the design of its pious founders.

Legacies are usually given in the corporate name, as follows,

I give and bequeath to the Contributors to the Pennsylvania Hospital, to be added to the Capital Stock,

FIRE-WORKS

AND

ASCENSION OF A BALLOON.

Mr. Gaston,

BEGS leave to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of Lexington and its vicinity, and town in surroundings that on the 10th inst. if the weather permits, he will cause the ascension of a Balloon, and then exhibit the grand pantomimic spectacle, called

The descent of Eneas into the Infernal Regions.

The spectacle will be intermixed with various species of Fire-works.

SCENE 1st. Represents a dark cavern, the residence of the evil spirits of different colors defends the entrance of it to mortals. Eneas holding a Golden branch in his hand, appears and compels sybil to let him enter the Grotto.

SCENE 2d. The den of Cerberus, a treble headed Dog constantly spitting fire, Eneas makes his appearance near the den, forces his way through it, and compels Charon to take him in his boat across the river Styx.

SCENE 3d. Eneas appears in the centre of Hell, where several Demons carrying torches oppose him, after a long combat, where all the different fires of the pyrotechnical art are employed one after another, Eneas forces his passage, and disappears with the Demons in the midst of a great number of squibs and other Fire-works.

The whole to conclude by the explosion of the Devil's Castle, with a shower of fire, muskets, sky-rockets, and fire pots.

The different personages represented by living persons, and the whole spectacle to continue without interruption.

The ascension of the Balloon to take place at Sun down.

Mr. Gaston has spared neither trouble nor expense to deace the patronage of the public, and hopes he will give general satisfaction.

The Exhibition will take place in an enclosure erected for the purpose at the lower end of Main street, where Bars will be provided with refreshment, for the accommodation of the spectators.

Price of Admittance one Dollar, Children half pice.

Tickets may be had at the Kentucky Gazette office, at Mr. Eas x's Book store, the principal Taverns, and at the ticket office; no money received at the door.

May 4, 1817.

Jessamine County, set.

Taken up by John Shelton, Jessamine county, near Highcock mill, on the Curd's road, one black mare, 4 years old next spring, a small star in the forehead, a scar on her forehead, occasioned by the fatalo, a white spot behind her ears, left hind foot white about 15 hands high. Appraised to \$35 before me this 7th day of February, 1817.

RICHARD LAFON, J.P.C.

A COPY. TESTE.

D. B. PRICE, cl'k.

18

Tammany Society.

A stated meeting of the sons of tammany, or brethren of the Columbian order, will be held at the Council fire of their great wigwam, on Wednesday the 7th inst. precisely at the going down of the sun.

F. PENISTON, Sec'ys.

H. J. AYRES, Sec'ys.

Month of Flowers 3d,

Y. D. 325

19

New and Cheap Goods.

JOSEPH I. LEMON,

Has just received and now opening at his store, on Mill-street, a neat and

General Assortment of British, India and French GOODS,

Of the latest importations, Selected by himself in Philadelphia, which he offers for sale, at low advance, for cash

April 2d.

176

Advertisement.

I AM authorized by Mr. Francis Patterson of Green County, Ohio, to make sale of the LOT of GROUND adjoining the Baptist Meeting House, in Lexington, known on the plan of the said town by the number 20. It is an inlet about 66 feet on Main street, and extends to Short-street, having the same front on each street.

This Lot will be sold on reasonable terms; and those wishing to obtain Lots to build on in Lexington, should make early application for this, as there are but few unimproved Lots in the place more desirable.

CHAS. HUMPHREYS.
Lexington, Dec. 5, 1816. 50—tf

Lexington Lancaster

SCHOOL and ACADEMY.

It is with much pleasure I inform the inhabitants of this town and vicinity, that by the first of January, I shall have my NEW SEMINARY in a building to be occupied by all my school—the rooms will be large, comfortable and well fitted for the purpose of teaching—the male and female departments separate, an accommodation that heretofore I have not had in my power to render. Having formed a connection with three gentlemen, whose acquisitions entitle them to my highest confidence, I trust it will be in our power to give unlimited satisfaction to all who may favor the institution with their patronage.

In the female Academy will be taught English Grammar, Arithmetic, Geography, History, Composition, Music and Drawing.

Terms of Tuition in the Lancaster School, 4 dollars per quarter, Books, Writing Paper, Slates, &c. furnished. In the other departments, 6 dollars per quarter, [music and drawing separate charges] nothing furnished except pens and ink. Semi-annual examinations will be held, and a regular set of Books kept in the Lancaster School, showing the progress of the children in that department. A vacation of two weeks will be given after each examination.

J. P. ALDRIDGE.
December 18, 1816—53
The number of teachers, the several improvements in the Lancaster School and the great expense of the establishment will be presumed, be a sufficient apology for the small alteration in the terms of tuition. A limited number of poor children of respectable parents, will as usual be received and taught gratis.

Indian Queen Tavern.

BENJ. LANPHEAR.

Formerly keeper of the Boston Coffee House, HAS the pleasure of informing his friends and the public, that he has opened that large and elegant house built by Patterson Bain, Esq. on the corner of Main-Cross and Short Streets, in Lexington, Kentucky, where he intends devoting his whole attention to accommodate and please those who shall honor him with their custom.

Lexington, 1st Jan. 1817. 1—tf

THE RED RIVER

IRON WORKS,

ARE now in full blast; great alterations having been made for the better in the FURNACE, and she is now making metal of a superior quality. The FORGE is entirely new, and in high operation; making BARS OF IRON equal, if not greatly superior to Dorsey or any other imported iron. Any orders left with Mr. Macken, at my Iron Store in Lexington, will be executed with neatness and dispatch, having employed the best workmen the country can afford. The IRON STORE at Lexington, will be constantly supplied with IRON and CASTINGS for the convenience of merchants, mechanics and farmers. Patterns left there will meet a speedy conveyance to the works.

THOMAS DEWE OWINGS.
Lexington, December 21. 53—tf

NOW IN THE PRESS.

And will be ready for Subscribers in a short time

The Beauties of Divine Poetry,

or

A Book of Appropriate Hymns

AND

SPIRITUAL SONGS,

For the use of all Saints;

Principally Original or Altered

BY THE REV. M. SMITH.

Author of the view of the British Possessions in North America, and history of the War, &c. &c. Those who have any DIVINE SONGS on hand which ought to be published, will be pleased to send them to this office as soon as convenient, that they may be printed, with the names of the Author. It is intended to have this work elegantly executed—it will contain nearly 500 pages of 24mo. bound in different styles, calculated to suit subscribers and purchasers. The price will be from 75 cents to 1 dollar.

N. B. Subscription received at this office Lexington April 4th. 14—tf

CARDING & FULLING

At Royle's Factory, on the Frankfort road, one mile from Lexington.

Wool carded at 6d. per pound. Also, Fulling and finishing Cloths, Linseys, &c. in the best manner, at all times, having water the year round.

For Sale,

A quantity of very strong coarse Sattinets, very suitable for Negroes clothing, and some Woolens.

THOMAS ROYLE.
August 15, 1816. 34—tf

SELLING OFF,

FOR approved negotiable paper, on a credit of 3 and 6 months, the following articles, which were laid in at reduced prices, at New-Orleans, and will be sold equally low, in order to close the concern:

- 50 Crates Queens Ware, repacked, breakage taken out and assorted.
- 10 Barrels 4th proof Brandy
- 9 Quarter Casks London Particular Tenneriffe Wine
- 4 Barrels Port Wine
- 24 Boxes Claret, choice quality
- 6 do Vin de grave
- 6 do Champagne
- 20,000 lbs. Green Coffee, in Bags and Barrel
- 20 Barrels Brown Sugar
- 6000 lbs. Best Green Copersas
- 25 Boxes Raisins
- 25 do French Prunes
- 2 Boxes Parmesan Cheese
- 10 Barrels Mackerel
- 10 Kegs Scotch Herring
- 20 do Pickled Salmon
- 40 Ton Swedish Iron
- 500 lbs. German Steel
- 1 Box Quince Pick
- An Invoice of Hardware
- A quantity of Logwood and 40 Barrels Rosin—Also 40 Boxes Baker's Chocolate—at cost and carriage.

J. P. SCHATZEL & Co.
Feb. 21. 8

Elizabeth Keiser,

CAN ACCOMMODATE a few gentlemen with PRIVATE BOARDING and LODGING—opposite the Episcopal Church.

March 24, 1817. 12—tf

DOCTOR DUDLEY

HAS removed to Jordans Row, where he occupies the building adjoining Mr. Worley's, being the third house from Mr. Coyle's corner.
Lex. March 29. 13—Sm.

For Sale,

TWO HUNDRED and FIVE acres of first rate LAND, about eighty acres cleared, on which is a good Dwelling-house, Kitchen, Loom-house, Negro-house, Spring-house, new Barn and Hen-house, &c. One hundred and eighty-three bearing Apple-trees, chiefly choice grafted fruit, Pear-trees, Cherry-trees, Damson-trees, and excellent never-failing water. Terms may be known by applying to the subscriber, living on the premises, five miles from Lexington, about half mile east of the Lexington road.

A. BAINBRIDGE.
Nov. 12. 47—tf

JULIUS GUINLAND Watchmaker.

HAS for sale an assortment of the most fashionable

Watches and Jewellery

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

—ALSO—

Clock and Watch Materials

OF THE BEST WORKMANSHIP.

All of which will be sold low at reduced prices.

He keeps his shop two doors below Capt. postlethwaits tavern, formerly occupied by Dr. Newell as a shop and residence, where he makes and repairs CLOCKS and WATCHES in the best and neatest manner.

Lexington, Sept. 23. 39

To my Friends and the Public in general

JOHN MARSH has again commenced the SPINNING BUSINESS. He has in his employment workmen of the best kind. Cotton Yarn for sale of the best quality, and as cheap as any in the western country. I also wish to inform the public that I have ready for sale, one SPINNING THROSTLE of 108 spindles, with all the necessary preparation machinery; and will have finished by the first of January, 1807, two more machines of the same amount. Those persons wishing to purchase Machinery, can also be accommodated with a first rate workman to superintend their business.

42— October 14.

FOR SALE,

On a long credit, by giving bond and approved security, an

Elegant New Carriage.

Apply to THOMAS T. TODD, Lexington, or JOHN TODD, near Walnut-Hill.

40—

John Norton,

DRUGGIST,

[Opposite the Insurance Bank, Main st. Lexington]

HAS received an extensive assortment of Fresh Medicines, Paints, Dye-Stuffs, Perfumes, Pocket and Key Instruments, Scarificators, Spring and Crown Lancets, Scales and Weights, &c. Physicians, Merchants and the public, will be supplied on the lowest terms, wholesale or retail. He has on hand 2000 lbs. Stone Ochre, which he will sell low for cash.

August 17, 1816. 34—

B KARRICK, TAILOR,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public generally, that he has again removed to his old stand on Main-cross street, next door to Mr. Shaw's Hat Factory, where his old customers and others can have their work done in the neatest and most fashionable manner and on the best terms.

TWO OR THREE APPRENTICES wanted.

Dec. 16. 51

Partnership Dissolved.

THE PARTNERSHIP OF

Ashton, Beach and Neille.

IS this day dissolved by mutual consent—All those having demands on the firm, are requested to apply to Ashton and Beach for the same—all indebted to the firm are to make payment to Ashton and Beach, who are authorised to receive the same.

R. ASHTON,
JOSEPH BEACH,
HUGH NEILLE.

Lexington, March 21, 1816 10—

The Coach Making Business.

In all its various branches, is still carried on at the old stand by ASHTON & BEACH, where Carriages, Gigs, &c. &c. will be made or repaired on the shortest notice, and in the neatest manner, and on the most reasonable terms.

NEW GOODS,

CHEAP FOR CASH.

E. WARFIELD

Has just received from Philadelphia, and is now opening at his Store, Main-street, Lexington, an elegant assortment of Merchandise, which he is determined to sell low, wholesale or retail for Cash—he has fresh Teas, and many India goods that have been very scarce for some time past—such as Sennas, Lute-strings, Sursuckers, India Mulls, plain and figured China ware, &c. &c. together with an elegant assortment of fancy goods, suitable to the season.

May 10, 1816. 20—tf

IMPORTANT NOTICE

TO THE LADIES.

THE Lexington Manufacturing Company are desirous of obtaining a quantity of fine bleached Linen and Cotton RAGS, which are necessary to enable them to manufacture the important article of fine Paper, of which so much is annually imported, and might be afforded if the patriotism or economy of the ladies of Kentucky would induce them to adopt the customs of the ladies in the eastern states, viz. to keep a Rag Bag, which is usually hung up in a place convenient for the purpose, and in which are deposited the Rags that almost daily appear in every large family. At the end of the year your rag bags thus attended, will produce you a liberal sum for pin-money, and greatly aid the important manufacturing of your state.

Six Cents in money will be paid for fine bleached Linen or Cotton Rags—and a price in proportion for coarser quality, or for raw made from flax or hemp. Apply at the Lexington Manufactory or to

J. & T. G. PRENTISS.
Lexington, Nov. 22, 1815. 48—tf

FOR SALE,

72 Acres first rate LAND—42 acres cleared. Situated one mile west of Lexington. Possession (if sold) can be given immediately, and if not sold it will be rented about the middle of February. Apply to me on Water-street, Lexington.

D14. 51—tf WM. TOD.

SOAP & CANDLE FACTORY.

THE Subscriber has lately enlarged his establishment by additional buildings, and will now be enabled to supply the public by wholesale and retail, with prime SOAP of every kind, equal in quality to any manufactured in the United States—and with the best

DIPPED & MOULD CANDLES.

Commissaries, Contractors, and Merchants who may purchase those articles either for the foreign or home markets, or those who want them for domestic use, will find it to their interest to call on him, or to give him their orders, which will be promptly attended to, and faithfully executed.

JOHN BRIDGES,
Corner of Water and Main Cross Streets, next door to Mr. Bradford's Steam Mill and Cotton Factory, Lexington.

The highest cash prices given for TALLOW,

HOGS LARD, KITCHEN GREASE, Ashes

of Pot Ashes, at the above factory.

October 10, 1814

LEXINGTON MANUFACTORY

THE Proprietors of this extensive establishment are happy in announcing to the public that their Buildings are completed and their Machinery in full operation.

They are ready to receive orders for all kinds and quantities of BROAD CLOTHS, CASHMERE, PLAIDS, FLANNELS, COATINGS, BLANKETS & NEGRO CLOTHS; also FELTINGS for paper-makers, BILLIARD CLOTHS &c.—Also every description of PRINTING, WRAPPING and WRITING PAPER, PASTE BOARDS, FULLERS BOARDS, SHEETING PAPER, &c. Also, RECORD PAPER, and BLANK PAPER of superior quality of any description or to imitate any colour and quality at short notice.

Having spared no labour or expense in procuring the best Machinery and Workmen in this country and from Europe, the proprietors are confident that every article of their manufacture shall be equal in quality to any imported from Europe or manufactured in the United States.

In consequence of their having on hand a large stock of wool, the proprietors do not wish to receive more at present, but will want all they can obtain in a few months, for which they will give the highest prices paid in any part of America. They will however at all times exchange the goods of their Manufactory for Wool or Rags. Persons desirous of selling stock or purchasing, or ordering goods, will please apply at said factory, or to J. C. & M. D. RICHARDSON, or J. & T. G. PRENTISS.

August 27, 1816. 36

The Third Volume

Of Bradford's Edition of the

LAW OF KENTUCKY.

THIS work is now in the press, and the printing nearly finished. The publication will be delayed a few weeks, in order to add to it the laws of the ensuing session of the general assembly. It will then comprehend all the General Laws which have been passed since the publication of the second volume, and the three volumes contain the whole statute laws of Kentucky.

We have on hand a few copies of the first and second volumes. Gentlemen wishing to provide themselves with a complete copy of the laws will do well by applying soon, as they will remain a very short time on hand when the third volume is published.

Nov 18. 47

Bear and Otter Skins

WANTED.

SAM'L & GEO. TROTTER & Co.

OFFER the highest price in CASH for prime

BEAR & OTTER SKINS,

Delivered at their Warehouse.

Lexington, Dec. 18. 1—

SILVER PLATING.

ANDREW M. JANUARY and JOHN C. NUTTMAN,

Have commenced the

Silver Plating Business,

Opposite the Kentucky Insurance Company's Office, Main Street, Lexington, Kentucky, under the firm of

JANUARY & NUTTMAN.

Where they have on hand an elegant assortment of PLATED WARE, consisting of *Brillie Bits, Stirrups, Spurs, Saddlery, Coach Mounting, &c.* which they will dispose of at wholesale or retail on moderate terms. Country Merchants and Saddlers will find it their interest to give them a call before they purchase Old work replated in the best manner, and cash given for old Silver and Pewter.

N. B. John C. Nuttman will continue to execute

ENGRAVING

Of all all kinds, in the neatest manner, on application as above.

Lexington, Sept. 25. 40—tf

ENTERTAINMENT.

HAS removed to Lexington with an intention to devote himself to the practice of

LAW. His office is kept in a front room of the brick building opposite Capt. Postlethwait's Inn.

1—tf Jan. 6, 1817.

For Sale,

Seven lots on Water Street, beginning below Bradford & Bowles Steam Mill, to the corner of Spring street, opposite the Play-house, the whole containing 200 feet front on Water street, and upwards of 90 feet on Spring street; this ground will be so divided as to make Seven Lots, of about 29 feet each, but if more agreeable to purchasers, will be sold in larger lots.

One-third of the purchase money will be required in hand—the balance, a liberal credit will be given of one, two and three years. The title is unexceptionable, the situation on one of the most improving streets in Lexington.—Apply to

WILLIAM MACBEAN, or JOHN WRIGGLESWORTH.

June 20, 1816. 26—tf

Tobacco.

1000 lbs. WANTED.—Enquire of

J. & T. G. PRENTISS.

Jan. 17. 3—tf

Strayed or Stolen.

FROM the subscriber, on the 20th of this month living 5 1/2 miles from Lexington, on the Tate's creek road, a BLACK MARE, about 15 hands high, shod all round, very much rubbed with wagon gear, about 8 or 9 years old, star, or some white hairs in her forehead.—Whoever brings me back said Mare, shall be well rewarded for their trouble, and all reasonable charges paid.

BUEL ROWLEY.
Philadelphia, Jan. 27, 1817. 12—7w

Brass Foundry.

The subscriber informs his friends and the Public in general that he continues to carry on the Brass Founding business in all its various Branches, at the old stand formerly occupied by I. & E. Woodruff, on Main Street, and will always keep on hand an assortment of And Irons, Shovel and Tongs, Door Knockers, Candlesticks, &c. finished in the neatest manner; he will likewise cast Bells, and work for Mach nery on the shortest notice; he has also a Cup-lo for casting Iron, all orders in that line will be punctually attended to. Grateful for past favors he hopes to merit a continuance of the same

EZRA WOODRUFF.
Lexington, July 9th, 1815. 28—

For Sale or Rent.

THE TWO STORY

BRICK HOUSE.

On Water Street, immediately below the New-Market House. For Terms apply to

M. FISHEL.
Lexington, 7th April, 1817. 14—tf

FLOUR, CORN.

QUANTITY of the above articles wanted, for which the highest price in CASH will be given.—They must be delivered on the Ohio or Kentucky rivers, before the 1st of March next.

WILKINS & ERNEST.

They have on hand a small quantity of prime ORLEANS SUGAR by the barrel.

Lexington, December 23d, 1816.—52—tf



Still for Sale.

The Subscriber has on hand, Stills of different sizes and of the best quality, which he will sell low for cash. He has lately received from Philadelphia a quantity of Copper, which enables him to furnish

Stills and Boilers

Of any size, at the shortest notice. He also continues to carry on the

TINNING BUSINESS,

as usual—

Two or three JOURNEMEN TINNERS would be employed, to whom the highest wages will be given.

M. FISHEL.
Lexington, October 1, 1816. 7—tf

J. B. P. GASTON,

TAKES this method of informing the Ladies and Gentlemen of this town and its vicinity, that he is now preparing his BALLOON and FIREWORKS, which he will exhibit to the public in the course of May next. He flatters himself that, as he will spare no pains to render the spectacle as brilliant as possible, he shall meet with that encouragement which has always distinguished the inhabitants of this state.

Particulars will be distributed in hand bills.

14—tf

Exchange.

THE Subscriber has from one to two thousand dollars worth of carpenters and bricklayers' work he wants done, for which he will give in exchange, the same amount in any kind of smith's work. Any person willing to undertake it, will please apply soon.

THOS. STUDMAN
Lexington, March 22. 12—6



HAVING commenced a FOUNDRY, in the town of Lexington, opposite Lewis Sanders Main street, wishes to inform his friends and the public in general, that he now carries it on in all its branches, that all kinds of BRASS AND IRON MACHINERY may be had on the shortest notice, and in the best manner also BELLS for Taverns, Court houses, &c.

All orders will be thankfully received and punctually attended to.

I will give the highest price in CASH for thin cast Iron, Copper Brass and Pewter.

Lexington, Dec. 23d 1816—52—tf

S. H. WOODSON,

HAS removed to Lexington with an intention to devote himself to the practice of LAW. His office is kept in a front room of the brick building opposite Capt. Postlethwait's Inn.

1—tf Jan. 6, 1817.

For Sale,

Seven lots on Water Street, beginning below Bradford & Bowles Steam Mill, to the corner of Spring street, opposite the Play-house, the whole containing 200 feet front on Water street, and upwards of 90 feet on Spring street; this ground will be so divided as to make Seven Lots, of about 29 feet each, but if more agreeable to purchasers, will be sold in larger lots.

One-third of the purchase money will be required in hand—the balance, a liberal credit will be given of one, two and three years. The title is unexceptionable, the situation on one of the most improving streets in Lexington.—Apply to

WILLIAM MACBEAN, or JOHN WRIGGLESWORTH.